

Grant's Defeat.

President Grant has met with a most signal failure in his first formal effort to win the presidential campaign. He dismissed his fugitive General Pleasanton, Boston, fortified with numerous letters, to secure the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, favorable to his nomination. Pleasanton was to be made president, who would wield the machinery of that powerful military organization in the interests of Grant. General Logan, one of the President's personal hostility himself, and acquainted with his efforts through Kilpatrick to have Pleasanton made Commander of the Grand Army, suddenly withdrew as a candidate for reelection, in favor of General Burnside, who is elected.

To make the defeat of Grant more humiliating, General Logan pledged himself to remarks to oppose any attempt to revert the order into a political machine, and General Burnside, at the close of his speech in accepting the election, took general Logan by the hand, and in the presence of the Encampment, formally assured him of his sympathy with his efforts to prevent the conversion of the order into a wire-pulling institution.

The President's intrigue, cautiously begun, was generally known by the delegates and was frowned upon from the start. The rebuke which he received was as severe as it was deserved.

Presbyterian Church, U. S. (South.)

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (South), convened in the Presbyterian Church, the city of Huntsville, Ala., on Thursday, the 18th of May, at 11 A. M. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. Robert L. Dabney, D. D., the moderator of the last Assembly. Dr. Dabney is a highly distinguished Professor in the Theological Seminary, located in Prince Edward, Virginia; and is well known as the biographer of Gen. Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson.

The General Assembly is a representative body, composed of delegates from twenty-five Presbyteries, two from each Presbytery, a Minister and ruling Elder, and meets annually. The Commissioners of the Presbytery of East Alabama, to attend the Assembly at Huntsville, are the Rev. George L. Peirce, of Greenville, and the Rev. Elder, Edwin Fay, of Prattville.

We subjoin the following statistics of the Presbyterian Church (South), which will be interesting information to many of our readers. They are taken from an authentic source, and are given for the year ending April, 1870: Synods, 11; Presbyteries, 55; Ministers, 840; Licenses, 63; Candidates, 161; Churches, 469; Members added, 7,999; Communications (total), 82,014; Baptisms, 5,084; Sabbath School Scholars, 47,317; Contributions for causes—benevolent and congregational, \$872,350.

"The Creed of our Political Faith."

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole Constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the word of revolution where peaceful remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decision of the majority, the principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war; till regulars may relieve; the supremacy of the civil order over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and arrangement of all abuses at the bar of the public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of the person, under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected.

"These are the essential principles of our government, and those which ought to shape its administration. These form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and bloom of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

We have been quoting from the inaugural address of President Jefferson, delivered seventy years ago. Every word is as pertinent to our times as though written only yesterday. We are engaged in the same struggle against the same centralizing federalism, from which the country had just emerged under the leadership of sage of Monticello. Let every father take this "text of civic instruction" and teach it to his sons.

The presence of United States soldiers in Robeson county, North Carolina, does not seem to have converted the Ku-Klux of that region to the cause of the South. They still indulge in all openings and the relaxation of their efforts without encountering opposition. Perhaps Mr. Wendell Phillips' policy may be in order sooner than apostle of peace himself anticipated.

New York Tribune.

It is just by such willful, malicious and continued misrepresentations as these, that the prejudices between the sections are

kept alive. It is by such falsehoods that the prosperity of the South is retarded, the reconciliation between the citizens of a common country hindered, and the success of the Radical party secured. The editor of the *Tribune* knew there was no truth in this statement, but regarding the falsehood only in a political aspect, he finds his defense in the good done his brave soldier.

Passing Away.

Our sister city of Raleigh, or, rather, we should say, the State of North Carolina has, within a few months, sustained an almost unparalleled loss in the death of two prominent and estimable citizens. In surveying, indeed, the necrology of North Carolina for the past three or four years, it is mournful to recall the honored lives that have "passed away" from our midst, leaving voids difficult to be filled, but leaving, at the same time, names and records that our people will not willingly let die. During that brief interval, the light of North Carolina jurisprudence has been extinguished in the death of THOMAS RUFUS—a great champion of Internal improvements in the loss of JOHN M. MOREHEAD—the Annalist and Educator in the demise of DAVID L. SWAIN—and a "noble old Roman," identified with the purer days of the Republic, in the death of EDWARD BROWN! When we add to this partial list of those great men who have gone to the silent city of the dead, the names of GEORGE W. MORDECAI and CHARLES MANLY, we make a sad summary, and pause to grieve that such illustrious stars have been stricken from our zenith, and that such eminent services are lost to the State.

It is not too late, we hope, to pay a passing tribute to the last two of the distinguished citizens, to whom we have alluded above.

George W. Mordecai was a man of fine legal and financial ability, of (which is, perhaps, not generally known,) ripe literary cultivation, and, above all, of bountiful benevolence. He illustrated a long life by deeds of charity and beneficence, to that extent that his munificence was a proverb. It is said, and doubtless truly, that no just and proper appeal for aid was ever made to him in vain. Besides the bountiful probity and purity of his inner life, his career of public duty was most exemplary, able and useful, and though never called to fields of political service—for which he had no taste or aspiration—he filled many responsible trusts. During our late war he was an ardent and enthusiastic patriot, giving largely of his time and energy to the cause of South Carolina independence. Few men have been so generally mourned—none will be more universally missed.

As we write, we recall the handsome face, polished address and genial manner of CHARLES MANLY. Nature had done much for him in all these respects, and early study and training had improved her bountiful gifts. As Principal Clerk for many years of the old House of Commons, he was a model of clerical fidelity and efficiency. As Treasurer of the University for more than two decades, he was an almost indispensable adjunct to that venerable Institution, whose cherished image rises before us. As Governor of North Carolina, in the days when it was a high and exalted honor to be such, he was the able, dignified Chief Magistrate. He acted and looked like a Governor. And so, filling well every official station, and adorning the walks of social and domestic life by all the amenities of a cultured taste and the affections of a big heart, he, too, has "passed away!"

Peace to the memories of all our good and great! May their examples continue to shine for the public good!

The Governor's Appeal.

We publish elsewhere, not without some misgivings, Governor CALDWELL's proclamation in the nature of an appeal to the people of the State. Our hesitancy is overcome by an appended note from His Excellency requesting all papers in the State friendly to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the State, to give the Appeal an insertion. Such a request has to much weight with us, in connection with some very wise suggestions contained in the proclamation, that we do not feel at liberty to withhold its publication on account of the evident party spirit in which it is written. The same disposition to exaggerate, to overlook all disorders save those which can be handled in the interests of the Radical party—in fact, to give all a political cast, which characterized the proclamations of ex-Governor Holden, is plainly manifest in this. In other words, the "Appeal" comes rather from the partisans than the Governor.

In the name of humanity, liberty and justice, can it be possible that Andrew Johnson will be acquitted? We have our apprehensions, but nevertheless, strong hopes that the Senate will acquit him. The day of his trial from his seat! It will be the darkest day that ever fell on this land if he should be acquitted.

Ingratitude and baseness could not have gone further. Verily, it seems like retroactive justice, that the chalices which Holden commanded to the lips of his patron and benefactor, should have been held to his own. It is not the first time that the Engineer has been "hoist by his own petard."

The President has directed that Geo. N. Michler be relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Bradbury pianos, and that Gen. O. E. Babcock be assigned to duty as Superintendent in his place. Gen. Babcock will still retain his position upon the President's staff and discharge the duties of Superintendent.

"Off comes his head. So much for"— Michler. Poor Michler! We were prepared to see just such a fate for this official. His temerity in recommending to the public the Bradbury pianos, when the manufacturers had not presented one to his Excellency, but had compelled Mrs. Grant to purchase a second-hand one, was a piece of rash effrontery which could not be overlooked. His successor will be guilty of no such folly, and Bradbury must understand that Presidential "puffs" must be paid for.

We are glad to see, however, that our President has made such a bold enunciation of his opposition to Womans' Rights, and has so signally rebuked Mrs. Grant for ignoring his special prerogative of receiving presents, by the extravagant, old-fashioned custom of praying for the household comfort.

Poor Michler! Your fate is to be deplored. Your gallantry has banished you from the Public Buildings and Grounds, and from the special charge of Presidential second-hand pianos to the barracks, and to the command of horrid men—from dan-

king attendance upon Mrs. Grant in her shopping expeditions in Washington City, to the plains, for hostile expeditions against the savage Indians. What a fate for a brave soldier.

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When we add to this partial list of those great men who have

gone to the civil authorities to maintain the laws. And we are glad to see that the Governor recognizes the influence of those "who have heretofore held positions of honor and trust," and asks their aid in the interests of order. If in any portions of the State there still lingers a want of confidence in the integrity of our judicial officers, and a disposition to retaliate upon criminals, we do hope that our leading citizens, those who have the sympathy and confidence of the people, will heed the Governor's Appeal. Much good can and will result from such a course. The acts of lawlessness are the echoes of a bad government. The canes which began and nurtured them are passing away.

We appeal to all civil officers to do their duty honestly and conscientiously. Let there be a renewal of confidence in all our officials, and there will be a return to peace and order in those sections which are now exceptions to that regard for the laws which prevails so generally throughout the State.

THE SAMSON COUNTY PRISONERS—BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL YESTERDAY.—We published here yesterday the names of a number of white men who had been sent to this place, from Sampson county, and lodged in jail here. Some of these were charged with forcible trespass, others with assault and battery, and others again, with misdemeanors. The names of these were Allen Lockamy, Hanson Lockamy, Hardy Royal, Raiford Royal, Charles H. Crumpler, D. C. Basdon, Louis Haneycutt, and Hanson Hunnycut. They were sent to this place and lodged in jail here on the plea that a fair trial could not be obtained in Sampson county. They were allowed to give bail, but under such peculiar circumstances that the permission to do so might be considered equivalent to a refusal. They were each required to give bond in the sum of \$1,000 for their appearance, with the understanding that, if one of the eight failed to appear, the entire \$800 would be forfeited, which was virtually placing the amount of each at the enormous sum of \$8,000.

After the adjournment of Sampson Court, Lewis Jackson and one of the above, Handy Royal, were arrested on a bench warrant, charged with the murder of Handy Darden, colored, and were brought here for examination. They were yesterday taken before Judge Russell, at Chambers, in this city, and examined on the above charge, when, there being no evidence to justify their detention, they were discharged. It is said that, bad the evidence been sufficient to justify it, they would have been sent to Sampson county for trial there on the charge of murder. His chirality was without stain and his true friends and most inconsolable mourners are for those many virgins which marked his career as a citizen and as a public servant. These things endeared him to all. But the crowning sheaf of his fame was in his every day walk, count and advice as a private man, a citizen, and a friend. Sir, he was not one of the elements of his nature. As his admiring friends in this Congressional district sought to do him further honor, But, whenever approached, he often declined. For he believed his duty to be to his native county. To her he devoted his soul's earnest energies, and to him will Samson long be indebted for those many virgins which marked his career as a citizen and as a public servant. These things endeared him to all. But the crowning sheaf of his fame was in his every day walk, count and advice as a private man, a citizen, and a friend. Sir, he was not one of the elements of his nature. As his admiring friends in this Congressional district sought to do him further honor, But, whenever approached, he often declined. For he believed his duty to be to his native county. To her he devoted his soul's earnest energies, and to him will Samson long be indebted for those many virgins which marked his career as a citizen and as a public servant. These things endeared him to all. 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STATE NEWS.

berries scarce in Raleigh.

In Warren county nearly lost his life in the effects of a tick bite.

The *Messenger* learns that Prof. E. W. Adams having resigned his position as President of the Goldsboro' Female College, Rev. F. Z. Graves of Clinton, N. C., will assume the management after the close of the present session.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in the United States had an appointment to hold a meeting in Charlotte on the 11th inst. A quorum not being in attendance, no business was transacted.

izens of Greensboro' have taken up Temperance in Raleigh on the 1st place.

A preacher has recently been in Warren county charged with heretical public worship.

izens of Greensboro' have taken up a cordial welcome to the Northern editors who will shortly place.

lice of sheriff of Richmond county become vacant, Mr. John Shortt was elected by the County Commissioners to fill the vacancy.

each and apple crops of Haywood county have been nearly destroyed by the severe frost which recently took place.

AN RIGHTERS.—At the recent Convention of the Women Righters in New York, Mrs. Victor Barringer of North Carolina was appointed a member of the Committee.

Eubanks, of Chatham county, arrested and carried to Raleigh, with illicit distillation. He was over to the next Circuit Court.

The Salisbury *Examiner* learn of T. O. Woodson and John S. Hensley, have been selected by the Rowan county as candidates for election.

Raleigh receives \$1,200 in chief of Police \$360; Captain \$600; Sergeant of Police \$500; Major \$470; Janitor \$350; Clerk to Sheriff \$250, and Tax Collector \$200.

Danville (Va.) *Times* says that Mrs. Davis, of Caswell county, N. C., at Thursday, 121 pounds of tobacco with her own hands, without a hand sume of sixty dollars.

sheville *Citizen* learns that C. L. S. of Marion, one of the leading men in the State, announces him a candidate for a Convention. His Excellency will please crack this.

The Newbern Board of Aldermen, as we learn from the *Journal of Commerce*, have offered \$250 reward for the incautious that infest the branch of claim.

OTHER WAR CLAIMS

are to be settled by an ordinary joint commission, such as have been again and again appointed by the governments between the United States and Great Britain, France, Spain, Mexico, Peru and other nations.—

The claims to be considered are those relating solely to injuries to person or property by acts done or committed in the progress of the war. These commissioners are to sit in Washington—one to be appointed by the President, one by the

afterwards given to the public, correcting the slanders of the Judge upon the people of Cleveland county, uttered for party purposes, and to assist in the passage of the Ku-klux bill through Congress.

JUDGE LOGAN.—On Monday of last week Judge Logan, a Georgia Superior Court, ordered rule to be served upon David Schenck, Esq., an attorney, to prevent him from practising before him the offence being the writing of a private letter, afterwards given to the public, detailing the slanders of the Judge upon the people of Cleveland county, uttered for party purposes, and to assist in the passage of the Ku-klux bill through Congress.

This rule was served on Mr. Schenck on Monday and he was required to appear on Saturday, thus depriving him of a large amount of business at that court to the great injury of his clients. The Charlotte *Democrat* says, that the Bar and the people were indignant at this conduct of Judge Logan, and on Wednesday an attempt was made to bring the matter to a hearing, and the Judge's attention was called to the act of the last Assembly repealing the act under power of which the rule for contempt was issued. The Judge cared nothing for the unlawfulness of his proceeding, and postponed the consideration of the matter till Saturday. On that day the question was argued by learned counsel, who showed him he was acting without lawful authority; but Logan doggedly refused to give a decision and adjourned the court till the following Monday.

GO.—Jesse Sumner, the former of this county, says the Asheville of the 11th inst., very suddenly, a since, "Vamosed the Ranch," a great discomfit of his securities and it is said that he carried with several thousand dollars, a paramour heartily thanks of Capt. Young. Young a wife and several children to for themselves. So they go, and care how far they go, so that they return to our State again.

SMALL JUDGE!—At Gaston this week, Judge Logan served a man David Schenck, Attorney at Law, on account of Schenck's late letter to P. Blair, exposing the rascality in the Rutherford Ku-klux cases, pretended fear to appear and hold in Cleveland. It so happens, that Legislature made a law to meet every case and others similar, forbidding Judge to exclude an attorney from his court, under pains and penalties making him liable to impeachment removal from office.

Statesville American, Statute wants two mails per day.

is being rapidly rebuilt.

lotte now has a Skating Rink.

more attempts at incendiarism in on Monday night.

coats plants are scarce in Warren.

little boys of Farmville, Pitt county, playing foot tournaments.

beef 10 cents per pound in Golds-

Conservative considers Pitt county for Convention.

the wire walkist, is exhibiting in.

Charlotte *Observer* tells us that the graves at that point were to have decorated yesterday afternoon.

Masonic fraternity of Warren com-

making extensive preparations for celebration on the 24th prox.

revival of religion in the Baptist church in Goldsboro' still continues on Sunday 9 persons were baptized,

Steam Fire Engine Company, of gold, are the recipients of a solid silver gage, presented to it by Mr. Lee, of Boston.

C. Mills, Esq., and Col. H. C. Jones deliver addresses on the occasion of men's Celebration in Charlotte on 1st inst.

a dwelling house of Mr. R. M. How-

few miles from Goldsboro', was en-

robbed on the night of the 13th.

ward Sanderson was accidentally, and

fatally, shot at Kinston last Sat-

urday, at the hands of another

there is a gap of only ten miles of in-

land road between Charlotte and

sville, on the Atlantic, Tennessee and Railroad.

Raleigh *Sentinel* says: The farmers

county have no hope for their wheat

We hear the same from numbers of men in adjacent counties.

the Reserve Fire Company of Raleigh, accepted the invitation of the Fire Department of Charlotte, to participate in annual Celebration on the 20th.

the Raleigh Board of Commissioners granted a life annuity of \$200 to Mr.

Christophers, the retiring Clerk, who

filled that position for more than a

century.

Southern Home says as follows: Mr.

Clark, an Elder in Steel Creek

Mecklenburg county, has thirty

great grand children, all living. If

any man can beat it let us hear from

any part of it.

ANSON.

Gen. M. W. Ransom has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual literary address before the Philanthropic and Encyclopedic Societies of Davidson College on the 28th prox.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

The *Messenger* learns that Prof. E. W. Adams having resigned his position as President of the Goldsboro' Female College, Rev. F. Z. Graves of Clinton, N. C., will assume the management after the close of the present session.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in the United States had an appointment to hold a meeting in Charlotte on the 11th inst. A quorum not being in attendance, no business was transacted.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* says "it is not at all improbable that the Senate, during the special session, will discuss and dispose of the claims, as United States Senator, of ex-Governor Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina."

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says that the prospects for the coming cotton crop in that section, are not very encouraging just now. A good deal of the cotton planted this year was up and exposed to the recent cold and rainy weather and it is feared that the crop is greatly injured.

The Raleigh *Telegraph* says: We learn that the Republican party will establish an organ in this city within the next week or ten days, with Mark Erwin, Esq., as editor. The type and fixtures have already been ordered. It is to be issued as the "Carolina Era," and is to be issued tri-weekly.

Saturday afternoon being the first fair one since the 10th inst., a number of the ladies of Raleigh repaired to the Confederate Cemetery there, and decorated the graves with flowers. On Monday afternoon the ladies in still larger numbers assembled at the ground and completed the decoration.

During the present season, light houses are to be constructed, under the direction of the engineers of the Light House Board, at various points along the coast of the United States.

These rules are not admitted to have been recognized as such when the Alabama escaped from a British port, but the British will adopt these rules in consideration of the Alabama claims as if they had been in force, and the two nations bind themselves in the future to abide by them.

The Alabama claims are considered by themselves distinctly and as separate branch of claim.

THE FISHERIES.

As has been already published, all the fisheries (excluding river fisheries and shell fishery) are open to the exactly reciprocal use of all citizens of both nations, with the privilege of landing anywhere to do not, eat fish, purchase supplies, or sell the products of the fishery, subject only to the local and general laws and regulations of landing places of course.

The relative value of this concession is to be considered and determined by a Board of Commissioners appointed as the preceding. If they decide that the privilege is worth a certain sum more to the United States than the reciprocal privileges are to the citizens of Great Britain, the United States shall pay that sum. This commission will sit in Halifax.

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FREE NAVIGATION

of all waters belong to the two Governments is stipulated for citizens of both nations. The canals being in part, private property, the two nations engage to urge the States and the Provinces respectively to grant full freedom of use of all facilities for water transportation to citizens of both countries.

FREE TRANSIT

is stipulated for all productions of either country through the territory of the other to a point within the same—as for example, of wheat from Milwaukee across Canada by the Grand Trunk railway, to Oswego, on the way to New York, in bond, under such regulations as the two nations may prescribe. Also for transit of foreign goods in bond from New York, Boston, Portland, and such other parts as the Government may designate, to their destination in Canada, without payment of duty to the United States. Also, that Canadian provinces shall lay no export duty on produce to be carried into the United States.

DURATION OF THE TREATY.

The terms of the treaty shall be ten years, and so much longer as shall be satisfactory to both nations. Either nation may terminate it; after that time, by giving notice of two years to the other nation.

The Internal Revenue Bureau, after having put the spirit distillers of the country to an expense of about \$700,000 for the week ending Tuesday, the 20th, is now about to abandon the spirit market.

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

May 10, 1871.

TURPENTINE.—In this article we have no change to report in price. There has been a fair enquiry during the week, and the market has ruled firm, all brought in having found sale at \$4 for virgin, \$3 10 for yellow dip, and \$2 for hard, \$1.50 lb. of 283 lb. The arrivals are light, and mostly of small parcels, and sales are only to the local and general laws and regulations of landing places of course.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1871.

Our Fire Department.

No citizen of Wilmington, who was present, can fail to appreciate the great improvement in our Fire Department, as evinced at the fire on Wednesday night.— We do not claim that the organization is perfect by any means, or that improvements could not be made, but we are not disposed to find fault where all did so well. Possibly some of the property destroyed might have been saved, certainly much more, very much more, would have been burnt but for the efforts of the Fire Department. We have seen fires within the past few years, which had not gained such headway as that of Wednesday night, where the water was in much greater supply, and in localities not half as dangerous, do much more damage.

The improvement is owing rather to the increased facilities that to any greater discipline in the Department. The two steam fire engines and the improved apparatus of the Hook and Ladder Company give us all the facilities which our necessities demand—certainly all that others permit to be used with advantage.

The recent fire proved the force of the objections raised by us against the purchase of another steamer for the Fire Department. The two we have mastered the flames so long as the supply of water lasted. But all the water within reach of the fire was soon exhausted, although the scene of the conflagration was in the most populous and central portion of the city, and but for the efficiency of the Hook and Ladder Company, the flames would have spread to neighboring buildings and adjacent squares. All present must have been surprised and pleased to see how rapidly either of the steamers mastered the flames—for it was but for a short while only that both could be used at the same time. The unanimous opinion of those present was that one at least of the houses destroyed would have been saved if there had been water sufficient for either of the engines.

Now, with great respect for gentlemen—large property owners and citizens of character—who petitioned for the purchase of another steamer, we desire to suggest that the five or six thousand dollars which will cost could be more advantageously expended in the construction of cisterns. We are satisfied that the engines we already have will be able to control any fire which will occur in the next decade, if they are supplied with water. Anyhow, another will only render the deficiency of water more apparent without aiding at all to the efficiency of the Department.

We have spoken in no desire to find fault; with no partisan view, but only from a wish to render property more secure from the ravages of fire. Our city government ought to spend money to improve the facilities of our Fire Department, but not in the purchase of engines.

"Loyalty."

There is no word in the whole English vocabulary which has gathered more of reproach and disrepute about it, on account of the manner in which, of late years, it has been perverted, than the word Loyalty, which, taken in its true significance of fidelity to the sovereign, in a Monarchy, or to the Constitution, in a Republic, is a noble and admirable sentiment and principle. Like a few other words, its meaning has been entirely reversed, by the way in which it has been employed, and it is now made to convey an idea diametrically different from that which originally and properly attached to it. It has come to mean devotion to a faction, that is waging war upon the Constitution, and seeking to subvert that sacred instrument—the advocacy of fanatical and dangerous innovations, utterly inconsistent with the true genius and spirit of our institutions—an attachment to revolutionary and anarchical ideas, that can only triumph on the ruins of all that is good and venerated in government. And hence it is, that those who are now flippantly branded as "disloyal," are really the best and only friends of the Government and its Constitution; and those who, with a disgusting and Pharisaical affectation of political virtue, claim to be "true loyalists" are the most pestilent enemies of the Republic. And hence, too, it has come about, that the word "disloyalty," so far from laving any terrors for good and patriotic men, is really accepted as a compliment and badge of honor when flung at them by the corrupt and designing demagogues and destructives, who are seeking to rule or ruin.

"Loyalty," too, within a few years past, has been made to assume as many and as variant hues as the Chameleon, its prototype in the animal world. How, in North Carolina, particularly, during that interval, the miserable creatures, who arrogate all the "loyalty," have changed its application with a most convenient frequency. For a considerable time after the surrender, it meant support of President Johnson's policy; and in a short time it consisted in denunciation of that functionary as the tyrant of the White House. In 1865 it signified, in the language of the late G. Holden, "unqualified opposition to negro suffrage"—now it means the elevation of the negro, not only to political, but social, equality. At one time it was contained in the doctrine that the States never went out of the Union—and, anon, and still, in the idea that they are conquered provinces that need repeated reconstruction. And so on, through all the driveling, shifting, contemptible phases of the word.

Whenever you see a man, like that old coward, Jack F. istal, prating of his prowess, you may write him down a wretched poltroon; and whenever you see one vaunting his peculiar honesty, you may count him a rascal. And so it is, whenever you hear one of those knaves in the South ringing the changes on his "loyalty," you may set it down, at once, that he was bumptious for bringing on the war—that he was a cockade, like Cantwell—that he was hot for "the black flag" and extermination of

Yankees—that he was hard on negroes, if he ever owned any—and that, for at least a year or more after the close of the war, he was loud mouthed in his hostility to negro juries, negro office holding, negro suffrage, and even negro testimony in the Courts!

From "loyalty," as illustrated by such talk at the South, and by the mere Party schemers and designing enemies of Republican liberty at the North, we pray most fervently to be delivered.

If these men are the exponents and exemplars of "loyalty," count us as disloyal.

The Question of Labor.

The terrible insurrection which is now bringing misery and shame upon Paris and France, interests directly every civilized nation because of its connection with the most difficult social problems of the day—labor and pauperism. Even in this country, although it would seem as if centuries must elapse before these problems press their solution upon us, yet they begin to present themselves in various shapes in the great centres of population. The late strike in the coal districts of Pennsylvania differs from similar movements in Europe only in degree. Its solution seems to have been the voluntary emigration of a portion of the laborers which will increase the demand for labor at the mines, and enable it to command a better price. In Europe, the laborers being unable to emigrate, the solution would probably have been riot and bloodshed.

The theories of socialism took their rise when the development of modern industry created an apparent antagonism between capital and labor. We say apparent, for this antagonism is the effect of factitious causes, and ought not to exist. Superficial observers think that because it is the interest of the employer to obtain labor at the lowest rate, and of the laborer to obtain the highest wages possible, therefore the capitalist and the laborer are natural enemies. It is this false idea which has caused so much suffering in all manufacturing countries for the last century. It is estimated by the New York papers, that the recent strike in the coal mines has already cost the miners \$600,000 in wages lost.

Unfortunately, it is but too easy to persuade the working man, especially the European working man, who never accumulates anything, that his poverty is due to the oppression of the manufacturer, whom he soon learns to consider as a blood-sucking vampire, growing rich upon the sweat and toil of the poor. Some extreme cases have sometimes arisen to serve as an apparent justification of this hatred of the poor towards the rich. The terrible insurrection of Lyons in 1834, which was not subdued until Marshal Soult was sent against it with an army of 40,000 men, was the result of the sufferings of the silk weavers. By consequence of excessive competition and a rise in the price of the raw material, the silk weavers saw their wages reduced to eighteen cents per day of eighteen hours' labor. The manufacturers could not give more without bringing ruin upon themselves. The weavers could not subsist on their wages, and they rose in arms, carrying banners, on which was inscribed: "If we can't live by our labor let us die fighting!" Many were killed, others imprisoned or exiled; and when their numbers had been thinned out, the rest managed to live. But the problem was not solved.

This is true not only of those who by party affiliation might not unnaturally be expected to regard us with distrust and dislike, but it is even true of those who we suppose, on the whole, feel kindly towards us.

A remarkable instance of this "capacity to believe" has first been brought to our notice by a recent article in *The Nation*, a Democratic paper of great ability and influence. It is in regard to the Mr. Luce, a Northern man of the Radical persuasion, who came to North Carolina some twelve months ago and was employed by the Wilkes in superintending their iron works in the western part of the State, to whom we refer several days since. Having been found incompetent or unfaithful he was after trial, discharged by his employers, and returned to the North. Here, feeling very venomous toward the people among whom he had been quietly sojourning, and who while they refrained from social intercourse with him, had, we are informed, treated him kindly, he is seized with the *cacophyse scribenti*, and writes a letter to the New York Tribune, in which the phantasies of his wrath are mercilessly poured on our devoted heads. He charges that the Ku Klux not only existed in North Carolina, but that he himself had been a victim of this terrible order; that negroes were frequently and most mercilessly dragged by them, and that they were the objects of the target practice of the Southern chivalry. Nay more, he informs the readers of the Tribune, that being in a thinly settled region, he opened a Church on his land (a pious man!) and got an Episcopal Minister—an ex Confederate for the way—to officiate in it and set up a Sunday school for negroes, but carefully excluded politics or anything relating to it from the course of instruction.

Immediately Ku-Kluxing commenced, the clergymen was maltreated and the scholars beaten and shot at—and the clergyman having been threatened with hanging—that worst use you can put a man to—was so frightened that he actually shut up his Church, and closed his Sunday School operations. While the Germans, the Irish, the English emigrate by hundreds of thousands, the French do not emigrate at all. Hence the crowding of all professions and trades until, for every work that is to be done, from the highest department to the lowest, there are two or three times more workers than are needed. Thus, the competition of the laborers themselves, under bidding each other, reduces their wages to the lowest living standard; and if it would not, then overthrow it and establish another, that would be the result.

The most statesman-like utterances that has been heard in the French Chambers for many years, was that of Mous Thiers before the Assembly something. "If," said he, "the Republic is to be consolidated, it is only by undertaking a revolution upon a large scale." He is right. The great evil under which nearly all Europe suffers, is over-density of population. If it were not for the safety-valve of emigration, England and Germany would long ago have been crushed by socialist revolutions.

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It is this state of things which explains the turbulence of the city populations of France. There the unfortunate workmen has no future, and hope is crushed out of him. His prospect is to die in the public hospital and be buried in the paupers cemetery, leaving his family destitute behind him. In his ignorance of the laws of Political Economy he seeks in a change of government a relief which can arise only from a less crowded state of society. Too late he finds himself no better off under a republic than under a monarchy, and he is equally ready to revolt against both. America, even after all the errors of her rulers, is still the promised land of the European working man. Here alone he can have a certainty of rising to competence, honor and position, if he is only industrious and honest. Emigration is at once a blessing to him and a relief to his overburdened country.

The New York Sun (Radical) says: "President Grant has issued a proclamation preliminary to putting in force the unconstitutional electioneering Ku-Klux bill. Very good. Let him issue as many proclamations as he likes. But he will do well to be very cautious in taking any more practical steps to carry out the bill. It is a double-edged weapon, and the edge reaches down into the very handle."

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Grant's Renomination.

The New York Sun makes a count of the Republicans side of the Senate or the Presidential question, and the result is by no means encouraging to Grant. Of the twelve New England Senators it claims that Morrill, of Maine, Patterson, Cragin, Merrill, of Vermont, Sumner, Sprague and Garrison, of the negro law school in Washington.

A Narrow Gauge Railroad.

The terrible insurrection which is now bringing misery and shame upon Paris and France, interests directly every civilized nation because of its connection with the most difficult social problems of the day—labor and pauperism. Even in this country, although it would seem as if centuries must elapse before these problems press their solution upon us, yet they begin to present themselves in various shapes in the great centres of population. The late strike in the coal districts of Pennsylvania differs from similar movements in Europe only in degree. Its solution seems to have been the voluntary emigration of a portion of the laborers which will increase the demand for labor at the mines, and enable it to command a better price. In Europe, the laborers being unable to emigrate, the solution would probably have been riot and bloodshed.

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Without going into the carpet-bag States, where Senators exert little influence upon public opinion, we have a list of twenty-one Senators, more than half of whom stand foremost in the Senate, and fourteenth of them are decidedly bent upon preventing Grant's nomination, while only one is openly opposed to him," while it puts down Scott, of Pennsylvania, Sherman, of Ohio, and Pratt, of Indiana, as giving him "but feeble encouragement." The Sun thus sums up:

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These affairs are none of ours, and we propose to do no more than to glance at them as among the indications of the times.

The Note in Thy Brother's Eye.

We suppose there is nothing which strikes us of the South as more extraordinary, than the gullibility of all classes of Northern people in regard to the social and political condition of those States for which that Senatorial combination is that which protost with William H. Seward.

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The Note in Thy Brother's Eye.

in thy brother's eye, but consider not the beam that is in thine own eye?"

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Ledger states that the negroes of the District of Columbia are very pertinacious in asserting their claims to a share in the new territorial offices. There are about a dozen negro applicants for the Secretaryship of the Territory, made vacant by the election of the late incumbent as Delegate to Congress. Among the most persistent are Fred Douglass and Professor Langston, of the negro law school in Washington.

More than six years have passed since the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, and the last soldier of that glorious old body has just now reached his home in the far South. The history of this old soldier since the close of the war is by no means lacking in interest, and the story of the scenes through which he has passed (as it has been narrated to the writer) shows his experience to have been varied and exciting. There are, perhaps, few who fought on either side who could have endured the sufferings, both mental and physical, which fell to the lot of this old hero, and certainly no one who could have endured the all with greater fortitude or with a more determined spirit.

EDWARD WINNINGHAM.

is the name of our veteran. He enlisted in the Fusilier battery of artillery from Savannah, Georgia, and served under the command of Lieutenant B. M. Baudier, a brother of the General. Coming to Virginia, and being put under the command of General Lee, he fought in all the battles which marked the history of that army. At the second battle of Manassas, he was wounded in the head passing through the face, shattering his jaw fearfully—indeed, marring the whole conformation of his face. One by one the poor fellow's teeth came out, and for a long time his surgeon believed them to be pieces of bone; but the nature of the wound proved to the contrary afterwards. Lying on the battle field, and unable to get back to his friends, he was captured, taken to Richmond, and confined in a prison there.

He was released, however, and returned to his wife, who had been left at home in the North, introduced to the Federal authorities, and at one time exhibited in a cage in the city of New Orleans. The woman who chanced to be at the station when she arrived, at once entered into conversation with the soldier, and found from his conversation that he was really as he represented himself to be, this gentleman being familiar with Savannah, its citizens and its war history.

On the following morning, (Wednesday,) the stranger was provided by the gentleman with a letter of recommendation for Major Kelley and Justice White, both of whom aided him in securing the courtesy of the Federal authorities, who were at that time engaged in the construction of the railroad. The stranger was given a train to Savannah, and the conductor, who was a friend of his, told him that he would be safe in the hands of the Federals. The conductor was a friend of his, told him that he would be safe in the hands of the Federals. The conductor was a friend of his, told him that he would be safe in the hands of the Federals. The conductor was